CLAIMS

1. A method for preserving an organic polymeric material, wherein an organic polymeric material which exhibits strong acidity is preserved with it being dissolved or dispersed in a liquid mainly comprised of water, the method being characterized in that the organic polymeric material is preserved with it being dissolved or dispersed in the liquid so that a concentration thereof is 2 wt%, and a pH (at 25°C) of the thus obtained liquid is measured and then adjusted so as to be to be higher than the measured pH (at 25°C).

2. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, wherein a pH (at 25°C) of the liquid before the pH adjustment is 2.2 or lower.

3. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, wherein a pH (at 25°C) of the liquid after the pH adjustment is in the range of 2.5 to 7.5.

4. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, wherein the pH (25°C) of the liquid is adjusted by adding a pH adjuster to the liquid.

5. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 4, wherein the pH adjuster contains substantially no metallic elements.

6. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 4, wherein the pH adjuster mainly contains NH_4Cl as a major component thereof.

7. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, wherein a pH (25°C) of the liquid is adjusted by diluting the liquid with a diluent mainly containing water.

8. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 7, wherein the diluent mainly contains at least

one of pure water, distilled water and RO water.

9. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, wherein a pH (25°C) of the liquid is adjusted by removing hydrogen ions from the liquid using a means for removing hydrogen ions.

10. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 9, wherein the removal of hydrogen ions by the hydrogen ions removing means is carried out by converting hydrogen ions into hydrogen gas.

11. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, wherein a temperature of the organic polymeric material during the preservation is in the range of 15 to 40 °C.

12. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, wherein the organic polymeric material is preserved with it being shut off from the outside air.

13. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, wherein the organic polymeric material is preserved with it being shut off from lights.

14. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, wherein the organic polymeric material contains at least one of a sulfone group, a carboxyl group and a phenolic hydroxyl group.

15. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 1, wherein the organic polymeric material is a hole transport material having a function of transporting holes.

16. The method for preserving an organic polymeric material as claimed in claim 15, wherein the hole transport material is poly (3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene/styrenesulfonic acid).

17. An organic electroluminescent device having a layer mainly

formed of the hole transport material which has been preserved by the method for preserving an organic polymeric material claimed in claim 15.